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TERRORISM

3.5(c)Recently captured documents from various sources support earlier speculation that Latin American terrorists are joining forces to engage in activities outside the hemisphere.//

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Shortly after the murder last month of the Bolivian ambassador to France, General Zenteno, leads developed by Paris police indicated that some form of international terrorism was at work. Ballistics tests reportedly confirm that the gun used to kill Zenteno was the same weapon that wounded the Spanish military attache in Paris last fall. Moreover, the murder of Zenteno bears a marked similarity to the assassination of the Uruguayan military attache in Paris in December 1974.//

3.5(c)

Speculation about the activities of a South American guerrilla organization known as the Revolutionary Coordinating Junta was also fueled by an advertisement it placed in the May 9 issue of Le Monde in Paris. Entitled "Latin America Fights in Argentina," the manifesto is the organization's first such open attack abroad.

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It focuses attention on the repressive activities of the new Argentine government and calls for a world-wide mobilization to free Edgardo Enriquez, the founder of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left and a member of the Junta's secretariat, who was arrested by Argentine security forces on April 10. This may be the beginning of an international propaganda effort to discredit the military government—at least it serves to arouse the sympathies of the French left on this issue.

3.5(c)

Information on the Coordinating Junta is fragmentary. Some of it comes from clandestine sources of unknown reliability or from South American security services that may exaggerate the importance of available data for their own purposes. Nevertheless, documents captured in raids on guerrilla hideouts and arrests of extremists in Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia confirm that such an organization does exist.//

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The organization may have originated during informal contacts between various South American leftist movements as early as 1968, but its formal existence was declared in a joint communique in February 1974 when representatives of querrilla groups in Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina announced that they were uniting under the leadership of Roberto Santucho, the head of the Peoples' Revolutionary Army in Argentina. In March 1975 a Paraguayan extremist organization reportedly joined the group and later that month a meeting was held in Lisbon "to unify the Latin American revolutionary movements."//

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